化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

填表时间 2020-03-09

打印时间 2025-10-07

MSDS标题

KOPPERS ANTIBLU CC (CONCENTRATE) MSDS报告

产品标题

2, 4, 5, 6-四氯邻苯二甲腈;四氯间苯二腈;2, 4, 5, 6-四氯-1, 3-苯二腈

CAS号

1897-45-6

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

KOPPERS ANTIBLU CC (CONCENTRATE)

NFPA

Flammability	0
Toxicity	4
Body Contact	3
Reactivity	1
Chronic	3

SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

PRODUCT USE

Fungicide for the control of sapstain and mould during air seasoning or green storage of timber.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Very toxic by inhalation.
Irritating to respiratory system.
Risk of serious damage to eyes.
May cause SENSITIZATION by skin contact.
May cause heritable genetic damage.
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
May impair fertility.
May cause harm to the unborn child.
Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Benzimidazole carbamate anthelmintics, when administered in therapeutic doses, have produced allergic reaction (which may be associated with destruction of parasites), raised liver enzyme values,and may be associated with leukopenia and alopecia. Extremely large oral doses may produce intestinal cramps, anorexia, lethargy, pulmonary haemorrhage, oedema, hepatic and epicardial haemorrhage, and nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Other symptoms include dizziness, giddiness, tinnitus, insomnia, anxiety, confusion, convulsions, hallucinations and headache. Overdose may produce gastrointestinal symptoms, visual disturbance and psychic alterations. Absorption is generally limited. Animal studies suggest that this family of drugs may also be teratogenic.

EYE

If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves

be used in an occupational setting. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects; these may be fatal. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapors especially at higher temperatures. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Sensitization may result in allergic dermatitis responses includingrash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's edema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitization potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitizing substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitizing potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.